

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

IN General Committee of Democratic Young Men. New-York, Dec. 9, 1842. Resolved, That the Democratic Young Men of this city be requested to meet at the Whig Headquarters in city on Wednesday evening, the 4th day of their respective wards, at 7 o'clock, to elect three delegates from each ward to the General Committee of Democratic Young Men.

The following are the places of meeting:

1st Ward, Throop's Hall, Broadway-street.	11th Ward, 201 Washington-street.
2d " Jones' Second Ward Hotel.	12th " Shakespeare Hotel.
3d " 201 Washington-street.	13th " Marion House, 165 Chapel-street.
4th " Shakespeare Hotel.	14th " Monroe House, 165 Chapel-street.
5th " Marion House, 165 Chapel-street.	15th " Franklin Hotel, Rutgers, cor. Cherry-sts.
6th " Monroe House, 165 Chapel-street.	16th " Howard House.
7th " Franklin Hotel, Rutgers, cor. Cherry-sts.	17th " Northern Exchange, Bleeker-street.
8th " Howard House.	18th " Columbian Hall, Grand-street.
9th " Northern Exchange, Bleeker-street.	19th " 22 Avenue D.
10th " Columbian Hall, Grand-street.	20th " House of John G. Farrington, corner of 12th-street.

By order, ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.
C. K. JACKSON, Secretary.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at an early hour in the morning, will please leave their names, or send them in by mail through the Post Office, at the publication office, 160 Nassau-street, opposite the Park. TERMS, nine cents a week, to be paid by the Carrier.

At WASHINGTON CITY The Tribune may be obtained from F. LUFF.

At PHILADELPHIA, from BURGESS & ZEIBER, is the Ledger Building.

At NEW YORK, from HIRSH GREENE.

At NEW HAVEN, from T. H. PERRY.

"Many Whigs" writes us an article inveighing against the course of the Young Men's General Committee in regard to the organization of the party. We exclude it because its publication would involve us in a protracted and probably heated controversy, and because we think the difference of opinion will best be harmonized without newspaper discussion.

"Aulropea" who writes us quite at length in condemnation of the New School for the Deaf, and who complains that we are not taking up the cause of the deaf, we believe that any amendment is likely to follow discussion, we will try to make room for it.

We are indebted to Hon. Messrs N. P. TALLMAGE, M. FILLMORE and A. L. PIERCE of N. Y. EDWARD STANLEY of N. C. HILAND HALL of Vt. and J. B. ABBOTT of N. Y. for Public Documents.

Gov. BOUCE's Message reached the City last night, but as it is very long, and arrived too late for our convenient use, we have postponed it until to-morrow. We apprehend our readers will not be inconsolable.

The WHIG YOUNG MEN of our City are called to assemble in their several wards this evening to appoint Delegates to their General Committee, and transact such other business as may be deemed essential to the organization and efficiency of this most spirited and active portion of the unadmitted supporters of the Country's Cause.

These Meetings will be generally and fully attended by the Young Men, and will be such as may teach our now haughty and vain-glorious adversaries with what spirit and energy we shall meet them when the Hour and the Man shall call forth our exertions.

The BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR was very generally celebrated on Monday, with cordiality, festivity, and an absence of formality. The gentlemen of our City, with some exceptions, called on the ladies of their acquaintance as generally as possible, and the ladies received all that came with a frank welcome, and were not particular as to the precise regularity of a previous introduction and formal acquaintance, so that the chain of friendship and good will was not only brightened, but some links added to it which may last beyond another New Year's.

The morning was stormy, but the afternoon delightful for winter, and the unusually good sleighing for our City was improved to the utmost—more, doubtless, than on any day before. All was hilarity and unostentatious enjoyment.

There was just one error however. A portion of the Ladies, mistakenly believing it unfashionable or inhospitable to refrain, in defiance of our good advice, sent wines before their visitors, and invited them to partake of the liquid madness, regardless of the punishment of their great-grandmother Eve for a similar transgression. Imitating this pernicious example, the groggeries kept open house through the day, treating all who called to wine, gin, brandy-sling, whiskey punch, &c. at free cost. The result of these combined iniquities was an extraordinary amount of drunkenness in our City—more than ever before fell under our observation. Washingtonians! this will never answer! We must open a fresh fire from our batteries which shall be not only energetic, but persevering, well directed and effectual! Another year must banish wines from the tables of our reputable and reflecting citizens.

The SOMERS MUTINY.—On our outside may be found a full and faithful record of the proceedings yesterday in the Naval Court of Inquiry into the recent mutiny on board the Somers. We have given the testimony in full as it has fallen from the lips of witnesses, believing that the interest felt in the subject by the public, and its real importance to the whole Country, would fully justify the great length to which we have been forced to extend it. All the facts set forth in Commander Mackenzie's narrative are fully corroborated, and much additional testimony is given to show the state of the crew and the reasons that existed for a renewal of the mutinous attempt after the confinement of the three who suffered death. Only two witnesses have been yet examined.

The Albany Argus, Philadelphia Gazette and the North American, publish our report of Commander Mackenzie's narrative of the mutiny on board the Somers without giving the slightest credit. Considering the extremely unwarlike circumstances under which our notes were taken and the labor the Report cost us we are inclined to complain of this as unfair dealing. The Argus copies from our eight solid columns of proceedings, and never intimates where it got them. This is not right.

The Aurora might easily save itself from the exposure of its very gross ignorance on all subjects connected with the effects of a Protective Tariff. Such a Tariff is not intended for the special benefit of Manufacturers, whether employing or employed, nor does it benefit them. The leading article in The Tribune of last Tuesday puts this whole matter in a very clear light, and refuses, beyond the possibility of cavil, the untruth frequently asserted by the Aurora that a Protective Tariff increases the price of the articles on which it is levied. If the Editor of the Aurora had read that article, he could not have permitted any one to ask the questions of us which yesterday appeared in his columns.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD on Saturday closed his official career as Governor of New-York, which station he had filled through four successive years, having been elected thereto at the two most arduous Political struggles ever had in this State, and once by the largest vote ever given to a candidate for Governor in this or any other State. His retirement was resolved on by himself, and his resolution openly proclaimed long before those untoward events which rendered impossible the success of any Whig candidate last Fall.

The time has not yet arrived for an impartial estimate of Gov. Seward's official career. That it has been marked by signal ability and will stand out in bold relief on the page of our State's history, no man doubts. That it has been entirely free from errors, no judicious friend would deny. That, as a whole, it has elevated him in the estimation of the People, not merely of our own State but of the Union, we think none will seriously question. With the single remark that the prominent acts of his Administration are all indissolubly connected with the Freedom and Elevation of the depressed and friendless, the Toleration of the reviled and execrated, and the extension of the blessings of Internal Improvement and Education to those hitherto most destitute of them, while his alleged errors are mainly of a transient and personal character, we leave his fame to the impartial verdict which Time shall render.

ALABAMA.—Hon. ARTHUR P. BAGBY was on the 10th ult. elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of this State, having 105 votes to 8 scattering. Col. Wm. Everett was at the same time elected Secretary of State unanimously—127 to 0. The Whigs probably concluded that as Gov. Bagby is a man of decided ability, and used to be one of the most ardent, uncompromising of National Republicans, he will make as good a Senator as any Loco-Foco, and may be inclined to go for Henry Clay at last if Mr. Calhoun is thrown out of this canvass.

The Legislature has been reducing the salaries of the Faculty of the State University; President from \$3,000 to \$2,500; Professors from \$2,000 to \$1,700. Board of the Steward's Hall is likewise reduced from \$15 to \$10 per month.

Gov. BAGBY was on the ground up to the time of his election, as was Hon. Dixon H. Lewis. We presume some Calhoun resolutions are brewing.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD is the Whig candidate for Congress from Savannah, Georgia. His opponent is ALEX. McDOUGALD, Esq. The election was to be held on Monday last.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART, Member of Congress from Virginia, one of the ablest and noblest of that body, declines a reelection. We trust his District, unless it shall be smothered under a load of Loco-Focoism in the new Apportionment, will decline to excuse him, but elect him at any rate. Such men will be too few at best in the next Congress.

HORACE GREELEY will lecture before the New York Lyceum at the Tabernacle this evening. Subject, "Human Life." The Lecture will commence at half past 7 precisely. If those who care to hear it will sit near the desk, they will favor the Lecturer's weak and husky voice.

WILLIAM WALLACE of Kentucky, the eloquent young Orator and Poet, will lecture on the Poetry of Temperance this evening at Niblo's, by request of a large number of those who heard his former brilliant effort on this theme. We trust there will be a large audience present, and that the friends of Temperance especially will embrace the opportunity to hear this gifted son of the West on his inspiring theme. It will richly repay the attendance of any one.

Hon. THOMAS F. MASHALL has been reported a back-slider from the Temperance cause. This appears to be a lie. He frequently delivers Temperance Addresses in Washington and Baltimore.

Bishop HUGHES publishes a Card in last Evening's Post in relation to the asserted burning of Bibles by Catholics at Champlain. He pointedly condemns the outrage, if any such has been committed, which he has no direct reasons for denying, though he thinks some explanation of the matter must yet be given. Though his Church condemns the Protestant versions of the Bible as spurious, and directs its People to read their own authorized translation, which is abundantly within their reach, it does not authorize the burning of heretical Bibles any more than the Protestant faith justifies the burning of Catholic Converts. If persons of either faith are guilty, let them be condemned, and not their religion. The Bishop offers to pay half of all the expense of investigating this outrage. He says the Catholic Church does not allow its professors to thrust their books on those of a different faith, nor require them to receive heretical books from others; but, having received them, they would be deeply culpable should they outrage the feelings of those who hold them sacred, by burning them.

The New Orleans Picayune describes a method of writing letters of introduction recently invented and practised extensively by mercantile houses, by which courtesy to the stranger may be united with justice toward those to whom he is presented. Certain holes are cut through two sheets of paper precisely alike. One of them is kept by each of the two corresponding houses. When a letter of recommendation is asked from one to the other the key sheet is placed over a blank sheet and such communication as he chooses to make is written through the holes. The sentences are then filled out in such a way as to satisfy the one who asks for the letter. On being presented the letter is read by the key, which may put quite a different face on the matter than that seen by the one introduced. This may be convenient, but it certainly is not upright or honest dealing.

"GEORGE ST. GEORGE, the Prince," an amusing story by George Cockton, author of "Valentine Vose," &c. Part I is just published by I. Post, 88 Bowery. The narration is spirited, and capitalily illustrated. Price 25 cents.

"WAVERLEY" has just been issued by Isaac Post, forming No. IX. of his series of Waverley Novels. We hardly need tell the public that it is worth reading.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Major John Taylor was thrown from his sulky on the 15th of December, while returning to Tallahassee (Florida) from a visit to one of his children, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours. He was a native of Virginia, but had lived in Florida about 14 years. He was in the 63d year of his age.

Tickets for Mr. GRABAM's Three Lectures on the means of promoting Health and Longevity (the first to-morrow evening) may be obtained at this office. Price 50 cents; for a single Lecture 25 cents.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—We invite the attention of our readers to Israel Post's advertisement in this paper, with the same heading as this notice.

MR. DANA'S LECTURE.—The Discourse before the Mercantile Library Association last evening was delivered by R. H. DANA Jr. Esq., of Boston, favorably and widely known to the public as the Author of "Two Years before the Mast." Its chief purpose was to insist that the Source of Influence, or of all noble and heroic action, is in the moral rather than in the intellectual nature of Man; and this he sought to do rather by examples drawn from History than by argument and didactic discourse. The maxim from Danton that "Knowledge is Power," never true but in part, he thought calculated to work especial injury in this age, when the tendency of all educational culture is to inform and discipline the intellect even to the neglect of the moral powers and susceptibilities of our nature. All that is great and heroic in deeds had sprung, he said, not from superior scientific skill but from an earnest enthusiasm, a profound moral strength, which in truth is the origin of the most effective influence exerted in society and in the world.

MR. DANA illustrated the main point of his subject by reference to several well known incidents in history, in which events of the greatest magnitude and importance had been decided by the exertion of moral power and enthusiasm, when intellectual skill had wholly failed. Among these were Napoleon's heroic exploit at the bridge of Lodi, which turned the tide of battle; Wolfe's rehearsal and admiration of Gray's Elegy while descending the St. Lawrence the night before the memorable battle on the heights at Quebec; the eloquent effort of Fisher Ames in support of Jay's treaty—which, made as it was under circumstances of extraordinary solemnity and addressed not to the judgement or the intellectual powers, but to the personal honor and moral feelings of his hearers, turned the scale and secured the adoption of that treaty; and the devotion and high moral courage of the great host of Christian martyrs who have in all ages sealed their faith with their blood. These and other incidents of a similar character were aptly introduced and their bearing clearly pointed out.

In all branches of education and in all departments of life Mr. DANA insisted that this general principle was true and susceptible of practical application. The statesman, he maintained, should never be taught to rely wholly or mainly for his power upon his intellectual skill, but upon his personal worth, his enthusiasm and his moral power.

His Address was written with great elegance and evinced much good taste and a high toned intellectual and moral culture. It was pronounced with easy and graceful elocution, and was received with decided favor by a large and intelligent audience.

PICKINGS OF THE PUBLIC GOOSE.—The Madisonian says that Blair & Rives of the Globe have drawn from the U. S. Treasury the following snags:

1832-33.....	\$47,083 37
1834-35.....	40,635 50
1836-37.....	130,017 62
1838-39.....	35,663 11
1840-41.....	195,944 51
1842—Arrears of Senate Printing.....	27,292 68
1842—Printing the Sixth Census.....	137,316 14
Total.....	\$613,943 23
To which is to be added a large bait of \$98,335 85 appropriated for a deficiency last winter. The Madisonian says they have "salted down" some \$300,000 in six per cent. Treasury Notes.	

FIRE IN THIS CITY.—The Commercial contains notices of several fires which have occurred in this city within a day or two past; none of them, however, caused any considerable damage.

On Saturday evening there were two alarms. One proceeded from the fancy store of Ford, Loom & Co., corner of Maiden lane and Nassau street; the other from the grocery at No. 3 South street. In each case the fire was quickly extinguished. There is every reason to believe that both of the above fires resulted from incendiary attempts.

On Sunday evening, about half past 5 o'clock, the Catholic Church in Canal-street, near Elm, was discovered to be on fire. It was communicated from a stove or furnace in the basement, but was fortunately extinguished before any considerable damage was done to the edifice. Insured.

The alarm bells rung a number of times on Monday, but the following were the only fires of which we heard.—Dawson's second hand furniture store, corner of Duane and Chatham streets. But very little damage was done.

About six o'clock in the evening fire was discovered bursting from the cabin of the ship Cristoval Colon, lying at the foot of Dover-street, East River, and loading for Havana.

The fire at about seven o'clock was in a grocery store in Beekman street, next door to the corner of Water-street. No damage of any consequence was done.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—The New U. S. Senators.—The Charleston Mercury.—Mr. CALHOUN's special organ, is silent, editorially, on the appointment of Judge HUGHES to the U. S. Senate by the South Carolina Legislature; but it publishes a letter from its Columbia correspondent, which speaks thus of the Judge:

"The friends of Judge Huger will be disappointed in him. He will make no figure in the United States Senate. His election will weaken Mr. Calhoun, and render the management of service to the State, which has twenty able men, even among the old Union party itself."

The Columbia S. C. Chronicle (Whig) has, among others, the following comments on the successors of Messrs. Preston and Calhoun:

"We have now two broken down old men in the United States Senate to supply the places of Messrs. Preston and Calhoun. What a falling off there, my countrymen! No other State in the Union was as ably represented in that body as South Carolina, in point of eloquence and intellect. What a falling off there, my countrymen! Now the wreck of a great man fills the seat of the one, and a cypher that of the other. What a position will Mr. McDuffie be placed in! He returns to Washington to tear the laurels from his own brows; to obtrude, with palmed hand and treble aim, the name, which in his palmy days, he had written for himself in the annals of legislation, to fight against every principle (with the exception of the Tariff) to which he is indebted for his reputation; and to batter down every monument of his former greatness!"

ARKANSAS.—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature reducing the salary of the Governor to \$1,300, Secretary of State to \$600, Treasurer to \$300, Auditor to \$300, Supreme Judges to \$1,500, and Circuit Judges to \$1,000. The pay of the members of the Legislature was also reduced to \$3 per day.

An election for Judge of the Supreme Court was to take place on the 28th ult., and it is stated that the Governor had taken a decided stand against one candidate, and was electing for another, because he pledged himself to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court on the deed of assignment of the Real Estate Bank!

Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe, the Postmaster General under Mr. Tyler, stated in Louisville that Mr. Tyler was not and did not wish to be a candidate; that Mr. J. C. Calhoun of South Carolina was the strongest candidate for the Presidency in Washington City, and with the Democratic [Loco-Foco] Members of Congress; that the Whigs thought that the President possessed no power; but they [the Whigs] would find that he had power and influence, and, at the close of the present Congress [4th of March next] they would see and feel that power and influence!

[Shelbyville (O.) News.]

CARRIAGES AND CABS IN NEW-YORK.—If there was ever a class of men insensibly blind to their own interests, who willfully persisted in starving themselves while they incommoded and injured the public, then do the owners and managers of Hacks and Cabs in our City form such a class. In no other city within our knowledge are any such exorbitant charges made for conveyance as by them.—In London, where horse-ford, &c. are much dearer than here, the charge for riding less than a mile never exceeds a shilling, or 24 cents; in Boston, where feed is also much dearer than here, you may ride from one end of the city to the other for a quarter of a dollar; so in Philadelphia; so in Washington, that City of magnificent distances and abominable charges, you may ride from the President's House to the Capitol (over a mile and a half) for a quarter, and we believe for any part to any other part of the Metropolis for the same sum; while here in New-York, no man can be conveyed from his hotel or dwelling to the nearest steamboat landing,—perhaps over but often under half a mile—for less than half a dollar! A gentleman who accompanies his wife or sister to a steamboat must pay the cab a dollar, for a service not intrinsically worth a quarter! The effect of this rapacity is such as every sensible man must anticipate. No ride but the comparatively few who have money to spend without the necessity of earning it; and while hundreds are tempted into the Hack and Cab business by the large prices charged, so very few ride compared with the number in other cities that the business is doubtless less profitable here than in Boston or Philadelphia, while the public is not served half so well.

How shall this be reformed? We suppose the City Authorities can do nothing; for the Hack and Cab drivers now charge and collect 50 cents where the law expressly limits them to 37½. But the owners of carriages will themselves be driven to do something, unless they are content to be abandoned altogether by the public. Especially the few who now charge a more reasonable fare should take measures to separate themselves in the public regard from the larger number with whom they are now confounded, to their injury. Let them attend at the boats and on the most public stands, with placards offering to carry passengers at prices suited to the times, and the present absurdly exorbitant prices will soon be banished for ever, and the public by degrees return to the old habit of riding. We will cheerfully aid them to effect this reform, in any way that may seem feasible.

COURT MARIAGE.—We learn from the Chronicle, that a Martial, composed of officers of the Marine Corps, will convene at Philadelphia Navy Yard, on the 13th instant, for the purpose of trying Lieut. Robert Tansil, upon charges preferred against him by Lieut. J. C. McLaughlin, commander of the late Florida expedition, for some personal offences, growing out of a quarrel upon the coast of Florida.

A STEAMER BURNED.—The St. Louis Gazette states that the steamer Lighter, which has been ice-bound at Grand Island, caught fire a few days since, and was consumed. The Lighter was owned at Pittsburgh, and has been running in the Illinois River trade during the low water.

MYSTERIOUS.—The body of a man, suspended to a tree by the neck, was seen by the passengers in the Baltimore line of cars to Philadelphia on Saturday, on the line which divides Delaware County from Philadelphia County.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to state that Dr. N. Potter, late Professor in the University of Maryland, and one of the most esteemed members of the medical profession in this city, died suddenly yesterday morning. The cause of his decease is stated to have been strangulation produced by severe coughing, to which he had long been subject.

DISTINCTION CONFERRED ON A JEW.—A Jew banker, M. Cohn, of Antwerp, has been nominated Knight of the Spanish Order of Isabella. The country in which a Jew some scores of years back could not set his foot without incurring the risk of being burnt alive, now decorates him with an order.

DIVERS.—The St. Louis Republican says that five diving bells, each with a full complement of hands, have lately been employed on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, taking out property lost in the wrecks of boats. Some of them, it is stated, have found it a profitable business, and expect still larger profits next year from the great losses of this season.

THE SOMERS.—Rochester was represented among the crew of the Somers, at the time of the mutiny. A young man from this city is one of the apprentices who remained true to their duty. The temporary alarm felt by his friends has been entirely dispelled by a letter from one of the officers complimenting him highly for his faithfulness.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening the horse and sleigh of Governor Ellsworth were lost in the following singular manner. While some of the family were making a call on Lord's Hill, the animal became restive and started off at full speed, running through Asylum and State streets, and continued on his course until he plunged into the open Connecticut. Neither horse nor sleigh have been seen since. The former was very valuable.

SUICIDE.—An Englishman named Wm. Garthwaite, in Philadelphia, committed suicide on Sunday evening last by hanging himself by a skin of yarn to a piece of scantling in a shed back of his own house. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause which led to the rash act.

At Savannah on the 1st ult. a fire broke out in Broughton street, which destroyed several frame dwellings and stables. Among the former were the residences of Captain Elijah Broughton and William White—two of the pilots of the port of Savannah. The total loss is estimated at \$10,000, of which from \$3000 to \$4000 will fall upon Captain Broughton, and a like sum on Captain White.

The St. Louis Republican states that Mr. Bent, the prosecuting attorney, in that city, was guilty of very disgraceful conduct in the Criminal Court on the 22d ult. He was much intoxicated while engaged in the prosecution of a man charged with murder. During his speech to the Jury, in the concluding argument in the case, the Judge called him to order, and finally ordered him to sit down. This Mr. Bent refused to do, and the Judge ordered the Marshal to remove him from the bar.

We understand that there were transported to Harper's Ferry, over our Railroad, on the 24th ult. thirteen hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour. This was done, together with the passenger train, with two locomotives. One of the engines took in upward of one thousand barrels.

Some ill-natured wag quotes, from the Pickwick Papers, the following piece of advice given by the senior Mr. Weller to his son Samuel, as apposite to the publication of the American Notes: "Have a passage ready taken for Merriker. The 'Merriker' Government will never give him up, ven vunce they finds he's got money to spend, Sammy. Let the Gov'nor stop there * * * and then let him come back and write a book about the 'Merriker's' if 'ay all his expences, and more, if he blows 'em up enough.'"

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Letter from General Jackson—Steamboat Burnt—Murder in Nashville.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1842—8 A. M.

The Nashville Union of the 27th has a characteristic letter from Gen. Jackson, in relation to the fine.

The steamboat Lighter, which has been ice bound at Grand Island, in the Mississippi, caught fire a short time since, and was consumed. The Lighter was owned at Pittsburgh, and had been running in the Illinois river trade during the low water.

A quarrel took place on Sunday, the 25th ult. in Nashville, between two young men, one named Sturdivant, the other Armstrong. Sturdivant drew a pistol, with the intent of shooting Armstrong, when the brother of the former interposing, received the contents of the pistol in his breast, and died a few minutes after. Some of the accounts say the pistol was accidentally discharged.

Nothing had been done in the Legislature of Indiana up to our last accounts, towards electing a Senator of the United States.

The Maryland Legislature, now in session, as you know, contains a majority of Locos on the joint ballot; the Senate is Whig and the House Loco. There has been no move yet made towards electing a Senator of the United States, and it is not altogether certain that the election will be held this session.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3—P. M.

A change in the weather occurred about six o'clock this morning, which bears every indication of unusual severity. It is now cold and blustering.

The statement and report of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank, held yesterday, and published in our papers of to-day, contain nothing of very flattering interest to those most deeply interested, and of course not worth alluding to in detail.

Harvey Bournay, charged with uttering spurious \$20 notes of the Leather Dealers and Manufacturers' Bank, New York, was fully committed by the Mayor last evening to answer the charge.

George Munday, one of the most eccentric geniuses of this city, gave yesterday to the unfortunate inmates of the Philadelphia Almshouse, a holiday treat of no ordinary character, and which reflected infinite honor to the heart of George. It consisted of the following articles, generously obtained through the efforts of Munday, and distributed by his own hands—600 Dutch cakes, 50 ginger bread, 150 sugar plums, 15 lbs. candy, 68 lbs. cheese, 40 oranges, 100 lbs. raisins, 2 lbs. apples, besides numerous trays for the children.

A scene of an exciting character occurred in the Court of General Sessions, between 11 and 12 o'clock, this morning. Judge Doran presiding, which baffles all description. Two young men, of genteel appearance, named Edward Stevens, aged about 20, and Edward Dorrington, aged about 17, were in the prisoner's box awaiting trial, when some altercation arose between them, upon which the latter seized the former in a forcible manner, and began belaboring him most unmercifully. "Silence!" was vociferated by the numerous spectators from various parts of the Courtroom, the youthful combatants were finally separated, and placed in different boxes. Dorrington was held to bail in \$200 for the outrage, and Stevens was put upon his trial for larceny, which resulted in his conviction.

George Morris, charged with conspiracy to steal dead bodies, was also convicted in the above Court. Sentence deferred.

Jacob Bennet, one of the rowdy fellows belonging to the Franklin House, was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 by the Mayor this morning for being concerned in the late outrage upon the Washington Engine. Several other young men of like character were disposed of in a similar manner by His Honor at the same time.

Mr. John Barnes, ship broker, died suddenly of apoplexy last evening at his residence.

John C. Martin, Esq. the polite and courteous Superintendent of the Philadelphia Exchange, was yesterday unanimously re-elected by the Board of Directors.

There was an unusual amount of business transacted at the Board of Brokers to-day. The following are the sales: 50 shares Mechanics' Bank; 37 do Northern Bank of Kentucky; 18 do Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh; 1 do Wilmington Railroad; 7,870 do 44 State 6's, 1843-54; \$2,500 do 6's, 1846-63; \$800 do 5's, 1844-51; \$1,000 Tennessee Bonds, 5 per cent. interest off; \$1,000 St. Louis Bonds, 1845-50; \$1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6's, 1835-51.

In Exchanges nothing of any moment doing, and rates remain the same as last quoted, with the exception of Mobile, which has improved 1 per cent.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived, scows Hadassah, Davis, Portsmouth, Arkansas, Tyler, Franklin, &c.

Cleared, brig Sully, Bangs, Boston.

Delivered, Adia Elias, at Chester Piers. Sch. Ellen Sully, on the bar, at Fort Mifflin.

Court Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 20, 21, 22, 47, 49, 17, 51, 52, 54, 53, 55, 56, 62, 11, 15, 27, 12, 25, 26, 32, 31, 45, 58.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 31, 17, 45, 83, 74, 3, 13, 56, 62, 96, 14, 23, 37, 39, 75, 100, 6, 15, 10, 11, 16, 19, 26, 30, 35, 36, 38, 55, 60, 62, 76, 78, 82, 93, 95, 99, 72, 8, 36.

COAST SURVEY.—One of the chief grounds upon which the appropriation for this national work was struck out, was the slow progress made under it. A friend conversant with these subjects enables us to present this comparative statement:

France began a triangulation in 1767, and is now (1842) publishing charts from it at the Depot de la Marine, Paris, under M. Beaumont Lebeuvre, Hydrographer—a civilian.

England commenced her triangulation in 1787. Charts of the British Channel, formed from it, were first put out in 1816. The charts of the east coast of England, and the North Seas, were published January, 1841, and that of St. George's Channel now doing.

The United States began in 1832. Several charts are now publishing, and ready for publication—more accurate than any other.

Hence it will be seen that the American triangulation has borne fruit much earlier than either of the others; and when it is considered how precious that fruit is, it may be hoped that Congress will yet sanction an adequate appropriation. [Amer.]

SHIP TREASON.—The New Orleans packet ship Trenton, Capt. Burnett, from New-York, bound to New Orleans, was lost on the night of the 2d of Dec., five days from New-York light, on the Eastern end of Man-of-War Key, near Elbow Key, and became at once a total wreck. At nine o'clock the next morning the passengers, cabin and steerage, were taken off by the wreckers with a great deal of difficulty. The cargo was in part saved, in a damaged state. The rigging and sails were almost entirely destroyed by the surf and rocks. The passengers only saved a part of their baggage, but all in a wet state. The vessel was set fire to and burned down in part, in order to save some goods in the hold. The gross sale of goods saved amounted to about \$14,000, and sixty-eight percent was allowed for salvage.

The passengers have chartered the British brig Mary Ann, for New Orleans, and would leave about the 22d of December. [Com. Adv.]

INCENDIARISM AND ROBBERY.—During the night of the 22d ult. some villains entered the broker's office of Mr. Hollander, 22 Camp-street, New Orleans, and robbed it of \$30,000 and set the building on fire. The flames were extinguished before the house was much damaged. Two persons, a clerk and a barber, have been apprehended on suspicion, and \$11,000 recovered. \$19,000 remained to be accounted for at the last.

CURIOUS EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF HAN, NAB MOORE TO HORACE WALPOLE, in September 1788.—"In vain do we boast of the enlightened eighteenth century, and conceitedly talk as if human reason had not a manacle left about her, but that Philosophy had broken down all the strong holds of prejudice and superstition; and yet at this very time Messer has got an hundred thousand pounds by Animal Magnetism in Paris; Maudslaw is getting as much in London. Slavery is vindicated in print, and defended in the House of Peers."

The Marine Corps.